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Club and of the Academy, and to assist them in becoming acquainted with other botanists.

Excursions in addition to those of the general Association have been arranged to the pine barrens and to the Bartram gardens, and others will be added. Upon Monday evening, September 8th, the Botanical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences will give a reception to the Club at the rooms of the Academy. The hours for meeting of the Club will be announced daily during the session.—J. C. ARTHUR, Chairman of Committee.

Botanical Literature.

A Manual of the Mosses of North America. By Leo Lesquereux and Thomas P. James. With Six Plates illustrating the Genera. 8vo, pp. 447. Boston: S. E. Cassino & Co. 1884.

In this volume we have a manual which will be greeted by all botanists as a valuable addition to the literature of the subject, supplying a need that has long been felt. To the arduous and protracted labors of the authors, with the assistance of other eminent bryologists, both in this country and abroad, the students of this delightful branch are indebted for a most satisfactory guide. It contains 447 pages, with descriptions of nearly 900 species, includes a good glossary and is illustrated with six plates. The type is clear, and the descriptions are full and amended from the most recent investigations—corrections and additions having been made just before going to press. We notice with pleasure copious descriptions of the orders and tribes, with bibliographical references and systematic tables. The classification is that used in "Sullivant's Mosses" (Gray's Manual, 1863), with additions; the class being sub-divided into three orders, Sphagnaceæ, Andreæaceæ and Bryaceæ; the first two including one genus each, the last, 23 tribes and 126 genera. One oversight has been noticed on page 5 which contradicts the text on page 95. *Eustichia* is given under the sub-division of "Teeth of the peristome 16," and, below, "fruit unknown."

The Sphagnaceæ are briefly described, and references are made to monographs for details. It is to be regretted that a whole plate was not devoted to them, and some of Braithwaite's excellent illustrations of the leaf- and stem-structure given, especially as the other plates, with one exception, are those used by Sullivant.

The Hypnæ are given in one genus with 28 sub-genera and 195 species.

As the name implies, Alaska, British America, Greenland and the United States are included in the range of the mosses, but Mexican species are omitted, which is a disappointment, as they are to be found in Rau and Hevey's Catalogue of N. A. Mosses. However, as a description of them would have entailed a further delay, since the Mexican collections are chiefly to be found in German Herbaria, we can excuse this omission and hope to see a demand for a *Bryologia Americana* on the scale of the *Bryologia Europæa* at no distant day.—ELIZABETH G. KNIGHT.